NEW-YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

XVII.

THE PUPILS OF NO. 20 NEARLY ALL OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL IS AS BAD AS ANY IN THE CITY-HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

At the time Grammar School No. 20 was organized it was the boast of the Tenth Ward that only Americans lived in it and that the majority of Americans lived in it and that the majority of these were New-Englanders. The Tenth Ward viel with the Ninth Ward in boasting of its simon-pure Yankeeism, but in these latter days the Tenth Ward Yankeelsm, but in people are not saying much on that subject. Grampeople are not saying much on that subject. Grammar School No. 29 was organized as Ward School No. 3, having its building at Ludlow and Delancey sts. In 1856 the present site of the school at No. 160 Chrystie-st, was purchased, and in 1857 the building now standing on it was erected. At that time the Tenth Ward was built up almost entirely with twostory and basement houses, so that the new four-story school building, covering a plot of ground 100x100, loomed up over its neighbors like the ele-phant at Coney Island.

It was not long before this school lost the prestige of being head and shoulders over its neighbors, for one Peter Dennerlein built a tall tenement-house



ALEXANDER MOREHOUSE.

in the ward. He made 20 per cent on the investment, and built another, which also was successful, in spite of the fact that he paid 7 per cent for the money he borrowed. This set the ball a-rolling in the Tenth Ward, and in a marvellously short time the ward was filled up with this class of buildings, which seen surrounded the school building and cut off nearly all the light and air. With the possible exception of Grammar School No. 4, in Rivington st., No. 20 is in a worse sanitary condition than any other grammar school in the city. In some of the rooms there is not the suggestion of a window, and gas is burned all the time. On dark days it is necessary to use artificial light in all the classrooms There is a serious lack of clonkroom also, the boys in many cases being compelled to pile their coats and hats on the desks, and as they are usually damp on rainy days the odor arising from them is intolerable. On the lower floors, where the primary department is, the ventilation and light are dangerously poor. In these rooms the classes are greatly overcrowded, so that the need of improved lighting and ventilating facilities is imperative. The school is in need of increased accommodations even in the boy's grammar department, which usually is not so crowded. The children in this school are largely of foreign-born parents, nine-tenths of whom are unable to speak English, and when they visit the school it is necessary to have an interpreter. Many of the children in the primary department as well do not speak English when they first come school. Many of the children are exceedingly bright, and evince an eagerness to learn English and to better themselves. On the other hand, some and to better themselves. On the other man, so of the children are hopelessly vicious. One boy applied for admission to this school last week, but it was found that he had just been dismissed from Grammar School No. 7 for stealing \$150 worth of school books. The teachers of No. 20 are obliged to exercise a great deal of judgment in handling these

exercise a great deal of Jodgmen in meaning children.

The School Commissioners of the ward when No. 20 was organized in 1857 were William Jones, fr., Daniel Slote and George H. Clark. The first principal was William Helden, fr., who was succeeded by Joseph W. Mather. He served from 1850 to 1856. Alexanore Morenouse, the present principal, has served since 1858.

This school could be greatly improved by having the street in front of it asphalted. There is a

THREE KITTENS IN HIS BASKET.

HOW A CONDUCTOR OF A SUBURBAN TRAIN RE-LIEVED HIMSELF OF AN UNPLEASANT

DUTY-A PASSENGER'S FIND. There is a popular conductor on a certain railroad which daily carries thousands of New-Yorkers to and from their resting-places in New-Jersey whose wife recently intrusted to him the unpleasant task of disposing of three newly born kittens. She did not wish to keep them, nor would she drown them so she placed them in a basket, gave it to her hus band and instructed him to let them loose on the

As his train approached the flatlands on its way to Jersey City on the morning in question the conductor's heart grew heavy. He did not like the job. Tickets were nunched mechanically, and the greetings of friends failed to cheer him. He came to an empty seat, and, glancing around for the passenger, found he had gone into the smoking-car. On the seat was a basket, securely tied. Suddenly the train joited; the basket moved, and the "meouw" of an imprisoned cat was heard.

Long practice has taught this conductor to think quickly. He rushed into the baggage-car, returned ith his basket of kittens, untied the cord on the other basket, emptied the little kittens in with the large cat, tied the basket up again and went on collecting tickets.

Commuters are usually loyal to their conductor, but "get even" by cursing their railroad. Therefore an unwritten law protected the wily conductor from detection. The absent passenger, soothed by

from detection. The absent passenger, soothed by intercourse with the weed, returned to his basket as the train entered Jersey City. He slipped his arm through the bundle; apparently noticed no increase in weight, went on the ferryboat and from there was lost in the crowds which surge up from the North River to Broadway every morning.

In every romance something has to be left to the imagination, and the writer of this veracious tale does not know what became of the kitens. Passengers on that particular train, however, have a sengers on that particular train, however, have a refreshing memory of the conductor leaning thoughfully against a post and smiling in a far-off way as he watched the basket containing four cats being carried aboard the ferryboat by a man whose ignorance of what he was carrying was blissful and supreme.

A TALK WITH SENATOR PETTIGREW.

Senator Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Pettigrew has been in New-York off and on for the last two weeks. It is significant that he was here at the time that there was an influx of silver Senators into the city. Senator Pettigrew is a free-silver advocate, but has little to say. When asked yesteradvocate, but has little to say. When asked years day about the prospect of some legislation favorable to silver and the chances of the new bimetailic party for general recognition over the country Mr. Pettigrew said: "I cannot tell you much about affairs in my own State, as I have not been out there since January. The people of the West are for the coinage of silver in a ratio of 16 to 1, and 1 believe that even the people of New-York State are in favor The newspapers do not reflect the sentiment of the mass of people. Of course, the papers are controlled in their utterances by the gold men, who own them. 'The sentiment is growing and will be heard from in time."

Referring to the accounts of destitution and suffering in South Daketa during last winter Senator Pettigrew said: "Of course, our people lost their crops last year and they were severely crippled. The stories of suffering, however, I believe to have been greatly exaggerated. The want was not greater than our own people could be a few ways and greater

been greatly exasgerated. The want was not greater than our own people could care for, and our people are progressive and will recuperate.

An odd and at the same time interesting story has just come to light in connection with Senator Pettigrew's antagonism to a certain candidate for the office of postmaster at Sicux Falls, S. D. The candidate was one Thisley, and he succeeded in getting the nomination. Senator Pettigrew, however, took the matter up in the Senate and opposed his confirmation. The fight had a good deal of publicity.

MR. ROUSS'S EYES FAILING HIM.

Charles Broadway Rouss, the wealthy merchant, is suffering from a weakness of the eyes which helrs to a fortune of \$200,000 left by a cousin in Kentucky some time ago. Senator Pettigrew, in commenting on the story, said: "I have heard of Postmaster Tinsley's good fortune and I hope he will get all the money that is due him. I wish him luck."

MAJOR SLOAN RE-ELECTED.

The Old Guard held its annual meeting and elec-

OFFICERS CHOSEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD GUARD.

tion of officers on Wednesday night at the armory, Fifth-ave, and Fourteenth-st. The fact that there was to be a contestant in the field against Major Thomas E. Sloan in the person of Captain James Wenman lent unusual interest to the annual election, and a large number of the Old Guard was on hand. There were no contests for the other The Sloan ticket was elected by a vote of 63 to 34. The officers elected were as follows: Major, Thomas E. Sloan; captain of Company A. William Henry White; captain of Company B, to succeed Captain Wenman, Lieutenant Charles A. Studier; first lieutenant of Company A, Walter Scott, to succeed William D. May, retired; first lieutenant Company B, Henry C. Piercy, re-elected; second lieutenant Company A, George L. Winn, to succeed Lieutenant Stadler, promoted; second lieutenant Company B, Charles H. Heustis, re-elected.

The corporate officers, Captain Edward P. Moore, secretary and Captain Henry L. Faris, treasurer, were re-elected. Sergeant Major A. W. Peter presented his annual report, which showed a number of deaths for the last year, but that recruits had kept the ranks of the Old Guard full. The member-

kept the ranks of the Old Guard full. The member-ship last year was 208; this year it is 207. The Old Guard has received an invitation from the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, Colonel David E. Austen commanding, to take part with them in a reception and review on April 3. It is probable that

this invitation will be accepted.

The anniversary of the Old Guard is on April 22, The anniversary of the Old Guard is on April 2, and on that day the newly elected officers will be duly installed. The regular monthly meeting takes place on April 2, and then the arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary will be made. They will probably consist of the usual church service at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, is paster; the usual musical services and the annual allener. linner.

After the election on Wednesday night the newly lected officers were entertained at the Garrick lub by Lieutenant Piercy, the president of the back.

THE LETTER CAUSES CONFUSION.

MANY ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN OPPOSED TO THE PROHIBITION RECENTLY SENT FROM ROME AGAINST THE ODD FELLOWS.

The condemnation of the societies of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Sons of Temperance, which was recently read in a few of the city churches by request of Archbishop Corrigan, turns out to be anything but conclusive for the general Roman Catholic body. The letter of condemnation or pro-hibition was granted on motion of the Roman Congregation without any consultation of the American bishops, who had steadily refused to bring the matter into a Roman Church court, on the ground of avoiding unnecessary friction in triffing affairs. A few bishops presented a petition for condemnation to the Congregation, and so quietly arranged things that no suspicion of what was coming reached the interested until the letter arrived. It was a com-plete surprise to Cardinal Gibbons and the majority of the bishops. The prelates interested in its prohibitions had it read promptly in such churches as would consent to the reading. The prelates opposed to its contents and the manner in which it was obtained have not published it, and will not, since it is of a character that allows discretion to the shops and clergy. It was read in most of the

In the West it was thrown into the waste-paper basket, except in a few dioceses like Milwaukee, Green Bay and Belleville. The Cardinal will have a good deal to say about it when he visits Rome in the spring, and will remind the Pope and the Congregation that a majority of the American bishops had already discussed the advisability of such a prohibition, and had decided against B; that condemnation of practically harmless societies against the expressed wish of the hierarchy was imprudent, and that much financial injury has been done many Catholics in dioceses where the condemnation was published by driving them out of associations in which they had invested the savings of years. It is more than probable that the letter will not be recalled, but the bishops will be instructed to let it fall into oblivion. In the West it was thrown into the waste-paper

UPS AND DOWNS IN COTTON.

A WEAKER MARKET ON REALIZING SALES-MR INMAN PORECASTS THE FUTURE.

The bulls in cotton, both in Liverpool and in this city, devoted yesterday to reaping their profits. The markets were, in consequence, weaker on their sell-ing here and abroad. Prices in the morning went off 10 points, but railled on news that 20,000 bales had been destroyed by fire in New-Orleans, and on entinued bad weather in the South. Liverpool spot. sales were again heavy, amounting to 15,000 bales. Our market, after recovering all the morning loss, closed 6 points down on selling to take profits.

Price, McCormick & Co. make public an interesting interview with John H. Inman on the situation served since 1838.

This school could be greatly improved by having the street in front of it asphalted. There is a liquor-store within a few feet of it, which should be removed. The trustees are Henry Henschel. Louis Haupt, Charles B. Stover, Patrick Catroll and John Hogan. Mr. Henschel is seeking a renomwas planted and raised under the most favorable conditions possible, will amount to, as generally estimated, about 9,750,000 bales. Mr. Inman points to the fact that the crop of 1853-94, the acreage of ness being at the elbow. Another new model has which was very little different from the year following, amounted to more than 2,000,000 bales less below the other, the pleats running to a point and than the phenomenal crop of last season. Arguing meeting at the cibow, below which the sleeve is from such conditions as the already backward season, the condition of the soil, the reduced profits of the planters, the small purchases of fortilizers and the largely reduced purchases of males, Mr. Inman considers that the crop of 1895-96 will fall materially below that of 1893-94. While the American spinners and those of the Continent of Europ seem to be well supplied with cotton, the active de mand from Manchester and the large sales of spot otton in Liverpool show that a very contrary dition exists in the English markets, and the buying from that quarter has undoubtedly been the chief motive in starting the present advance. Moreit is now generally conceded, Mr. Inman thinks, that the very low range of quotations established prior to the present movement in cotton would never have been made but for the worldwide depression in trade, which has been so ac-centuated in this country during the last eighteen

centuated in this country during the last eighteen months.

Atwood Violett & Co. say: "The trouble in this country is that we have parted with too much of this crop, considering how much short interest there is here and at New-Orleans. Europe will need a great deal of our cotton from now until the first of September, notwithstanding the large stock at Liverpool and affect though only 227,000 more than last year, on Saturday last—of which there must be a much larger proportion owned by investors than perhaps before for many years. As we have once or twice remarked, this advance has been made and sustained by the strength of the actual thing, and we learn that in the New-Orleans market to-day 6,00 was bid for 19,000 March. This was 1-16 to be better than the spot quotations of the market."

REPUBLICAN WOMEN OF HARLEM MEET.

A meeting of the Harlem Auxiliary of the Repubcan Women's National Association was held at the home of its president, Mrs. Edward Fridenberg, No. 2,019 Fifth-ave., on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Jane V. Pierce, the cloquent organizer of the National Association, read a paper entitled "A Comparison of Results." The deadly parallel was estabished emphatically, and the picture of life under a protective policy and the struggle for existence, hampered by an approximate free trade tariff, were graphically contrasted.

A letter was received from the women of the Republican Association of Denver, Col., congratulatng the Harlem Auxiliary upon its successful estab-

ing the Hariem Adams, with the meeting were Mrs. Talmage, Among those at the meeting were Mrs. Talmage, Mrs. F. H. Parker, Mrs. Lounsbury Chase, Miss Sylvia Southwerth, Mrs. E. D. Ripley, Mrs. Cornella S. Robinson, Miss Ethel Conkling and Mrs. ames Terry.

The next meeting of the club will be followed by a eception, with music and recitations.

VALUABLE BUSINESS INFORMATION.

The Trow (formerly Wilson's) New-York City Co. partnership and Corporation Directory has appeared, This is the forty-third volume of the publication, and contains the names of 39,441 firms, corporations, The high standard of excellence has been maintained. The aim of the book is to give the following information: The correct firm or corporate name, the names of the members of each firm, oth general and special; where there are limited firms, the names of the special partners and the amount of special capital and the term of its duraamount of special capital and the term of its duration; the names of the various banks, insurance and trust companies, their capital, officers and directors of the numerous manufacturing and mercantile companies; the various trade names and their proprietors; the names of the foreign houses, with their home addresses and their addresses here, and the names of their New-York representatives.

SPRING MODES.

BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS FROM SARA MEYER-THE NEW SUMMER SILKS.

Sara Meyer, who is becoming a very great favorite with many fashionable American women, has sent over from Paris some charming con-fections of late. Her capelets for spring wear and her tea gowns quite bear off the palm in these garments. A useful spring corsage coming from



her establishment is made in the new way, which is not unlike the ancient "spencer waist" of thirty years ago. It has a yoke of apple-green velvet, out very high in front, with squared ends running lown next to the shoulder half way to the waist This voke is trimmed with a passementeric edging in raised chenille, representing apple blos of the bodice is of striped faille in pale pink and green, with a crush belt of the same. The spencer ruffle over the hips, the sleeves and high collar are of the green velvet.

some very new and odd shapes have recently been imported for children's capotes. One, like a large, flaring poke, is cut short at the cars and finished at the crown with a rosette on each side. The crown, which is of velvet, is very large, and is gathered into the bonnet and surmounted with a large full standing bow of striped ribbon. Another very quaint and becoming little affair is what is called a Melchoir capote; it is tight to the head, and is cut back of the ears, coming to a point in front, where it is finished with a pompon.



either side, with another pomp in just at the back, and three pompons at the apex of the crown, from the centre of which stand, straight up, three wired

gestion for which is taken from a new French model, has the front cut back to the crown and

the edge of the brim.
Some of the new sleeves are very graceful. One has the tight-fitting lower part of velvet com-mencing just under the armhole and curving pleated in at the shoulder, the width of the f perfectly tight.

for many a year, is again coming in fashion A lovely demi-toilette from Doucet for a young girl has a bodice of figured taffetas ta whit



down. Revers of pale pink satin hang to the el bow over the sleeves, which have a lace floure over the puffed silk. The bodice is gathered into a girdle of twisted pink satin, which has a small bow on the right side, and on the left long loops and ends of the ribbon, through the longest end of which the silk skirt is caught and held, showing the pink satin petticoat underneath.

The new summer silks show much beauty of coloring. The changeable effects of last season have to a large extent, disappeared, and we have clear, solid colors, in contrasting stripes or in two-tone effects. The popular seeded grounds are again seen, and brocades in conventional patterns promise to be a feature of the coming season. might be expected, the summer silks are more gen erally designed for waists and for combination with crepon and other sheen woollens than for solid

The general weave of the new silks is taffeta. The attempt to introduce gros grain, which has been a yearly matter for a number of seasons past a failure as heretofore. It may be said that the probable result of its successful introduction would be to drive silk out of use as it did before, and add ries. Since it has disappeared from the market we have become accustomed to excellent corded silks like faille francaise and durable plain weaves like the all-silk sating, taffetas, India sliks, and others. It was the excellence of these goods that regained for the silk manufacturers the trade that they lost in gros grains.

Pale shades of rose pink, delicate greens, skyblue and pearl-white are shown in the new sliks. The new purples range on the reddish hues, rather than on the violet tints of last season, though a few wisteria purples, contrasted with white, are shown in the new silks. The new Eastern purples combine Corinth, Smyrna and Stamboul hues, which range from the paiest tint of an orchid pink to a

new greens, which are a noteworthy feature, range from pale Nile-that delicate water green that is but a tint removed from white-through the tints of rose stem and graecaena greens into the deeper tints of sedum and moss. These new vegetable green shades have none of the harshness of the grass greens of last season. There are also a few pale-blue greens, which the manufacturers of silk have been bold enough to combine with sky-blue. Blue-greens have always proved a most unbecoming color, and the juxtaposition of pale blue is quite certain to heighten the undesirable effect and bring out the sailow tints of the complexion. No coloring could be more attractive on the counter and more unbecoming before the mirror. Another bold stripe, attractive enough in the piece but quite certain to prove a disappointment unless in the hands of an exceptionally skilful modiste, is that in blue and lavender. Only a foil of black or creamy lace can transform one of these daring combinations of

can transform one of color into a picture-sque dress.

Salmon and pale serpentine yellows are also among the new combinations. Half-inch stripes of pale Hawthorne pink contrasted with bright Bengal rose will be used chiefly as a foil for combinations

among the new combinations. Half-inch stripes of pale Hawthorne pink contrasted with bright Bengal rose will be used chiefly as a foil for combinations with dark costumes. There are many pale yellows. The lemon silks of years ago reappear with black figures, but the newest yellows are more often of the Egyptian tint, which shades into a deep tlame color called Vandyke yellow, and in its fleriest hues Vesuye. Colored silks, hair-lined with black, are shown in old-fashioned green, pale rose-pink, wisteria purple, willow-green, Vandyke yellow and orchid purple. These zimple taffetas are its inches wide, at 50 or 85 cents a yard; a fittle better quality, in 22-inch width, at 81 25 a yard. Pretty taffetas wide, at 50 or 85 cents a yard; a fittle better quality, in 22-inch width, at 81 25 a yard. Pretty taffetas in delicate colors, hair-lined with black and printed with tiny chine figures in jardinere effect, are 19 inches wide and 81 a yard. Still other taffetas show old-fashioned combinations of color, pale Symrna purples being printed all over tiny chine figures in black, dashed with larger designs in green. The effect of some of these colorings is so emphatic that they are more likely to be used for linings than for portions of the gown.

Fine gros grains in white, Sevres-blue, pink and delicate apple-green, striped with lines of white satin and quarter-inch stripes of rosebuds, are almost dainty enough to redeem the weave. They cost 81 55 a yard in 23-inch width. There are also pretty half-inch stripes of pale-green, pink or white gros grains, alternating with a band of black satin, broaded with a ribbon pattern of bow knots in the delicate tint of the ground.

Everywhere in the new summer silks black is used as a foil, though frequently there is also a two-tone effect created by the use of a dark shade on a pale ground of the same color. Black and white combinations promise to retain their popularity. There are many white grounds striped with quarter-inch or eighth-inch lines of black. The Bencal-rose colors ar

certies.

The place the troduced in the gophered efch suggest a crimped taffeta stripe, seplines of satin, are most successful in dark
to green and blue, with lines of black,
make exceedingly pretty waists, the puranich they were especially introduced,
licate tints they are less desirable, and
a place chiefly as a novely. They cost
to \$1.50, as a rule, in 21-tuch width.

FIGHTING ON THE ELEVATED TRACKS.

COLICEMEN HAVE A LIVELY CHASE AFTER MEN WHO WERE ROBBING TICKET BOXES.

For the last three weeks the police of the Mercert station have received complaints from officials f the elevated railroad that the ticket-box at the Eighth-st. uptown station was being robbed. Yes-terday morning John Gorman, eighteen years old, of No. 118 East Ninetsenth-st., and William Jimison, twenty-six years old, who refused his address, were re Justice Simms in the Jefferson Mar-harged with the offence. They were

the elevated tracks and a fight in the drip-pans. made a run for him. The men, seeing jumped down on the tracks. One man

RALLOT REFORM IN THE SOUTH.

LANS OF THE SOUTHERN PROPER LEAGUE-A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT, J. C. MANNING. President J. C. Manning, of the Southern Ballot blights League, in company with Congressman Howard, is still at the Aster House. To a Tribune

Rights Learne, in company with Congressman Howard, is still at the Aster House. To a Tribune reporter he said yesterday.

I have read with much interest the editorial of The Tribune on "Southern Election Reform," and concur in the Ideas set forth in this able atticle. However, the objects of the Cooper Union meeting were simply to bring the attention of the country, through the prees of New York, to the ballot reform movement in the South. Now I find that we have already accomplished this, and its accompanying agitation is all we ask. What we want is not Northern indignation against the South, but Northern education and sympathy with its real condition. This cannot be had except through great papers like The Tribune, which take the trouble to place before the country the existing political situation without prejudice or partisan purpose. I shall be content to contine my work in the North to acquainting the press with the facts from a liberal and non-partisan standpoint.

I notice that my presence here has caused considerable comment in the South. The papers there that are the organs of the cliques that have worked themselves into power by fraud, of course, have denounced every effort I have made to agitate and press forward ballot reform. They have circulated reports that I am holding meetings in the East abusing the South, and for the purpose of taising funds indirectly to break down the Demoratic party, etc., in this section. Alabama organs of the ballot box stuffing obgarrehy hold us up as here to destroy the credit of Alabama. When I called altention to the fact that, under the "counted-in" administrations in Alabama, Alabama has been on the verge of bankruptey, and said that these county officers, who were reported to be defaulters, were shielded from prosecution, I did this to show how alarming conditions had become, and not to slander the good people of Alabama, who are struggling to free themselves from the domination of the clique that is hindering our progress.

bama, who are struggling to free themselves from the domination of the clique that is hindering our progress.

The Southern Ballot Rights League is not making war on the Democratle party. It happens that the ballot-box stuffers in Alabama and other Southern States parade as Democrats. So did Tammany in New York. But evilidoers must be wiped out, whether they parade as Democrats, Republicans or Populists. If the Democrats cannot control the South when honest elections obtain, the party ought not to want to. Ballot reform cannot be accomplished by the aid of the Bourbons now in power, because they realize it would destroly them, just as the reform movement in New-York has destroyed the carrupt influences here.

I notice Clark Howell says he will not co-operate with the Southern Ballot Rights League. I did not expect he would. It takes a Democrat of manhood and nerve to stand out against the oligarchies that now rule Georgia, Alabama and Tennesses, and to denounce ballot-box stuffers who control these State cliques. The Secretary of State, T. Scott Adams, of Louistana, vice-president of the Southern Ballot Rights League, who was active in its organization, is one of the brainy and brate men in the South, who will gight ballot-box stuffing at all hazerds, although he is a Democrat. Colonel W. S. Parkerson, able as a lawyer and orator, and Republican leader in Louislana, is another who will not falter. I. E. Parsons, extended States District-Attorney, is a prominent Alabama Republican who will proceed with us the campaign against election corruption. Colonel Thomas Fletcher, of Arkanses; Frank S. Coffin, of Tennessee, and others, may be mentioned who will not fail to press the fight to victory. I realize that the strength of this movement mist come, however, from the Republicans and Populists, just as naturally as does the strength of the American Protection Tariff Leigue come from the Republicans.

Protection Tariff League come from the Republicans.

The Southern Ballot Rights League as an organization is a success, and will make its impress on the country. We will give the press of the East an intelligent understanding of the Southern situation. In the South our work will consist of investigations, circulating league literature and holding mass-meetings, as The Tribune suggested. Already I have called conferences in different States in the South of ballot-reform leaders to mapout a line of work for each State. The work along this line will be actively pressed.

Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank, has been confined to his house by range from the paiest tint of an orchid pink to a dark-red purple. The pale tint of these colors is well combined with dull pink and sky-blue. The at his desk in a few days.

Joomingdale 3rd Ave59&60THSTSC

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These prices good for this week only.

Salmon, fine, tall can..... Salmon, none finer, tall can..... Salmon, none finer, flat can...... Boreless Codfish, genuine 6-lb. box ... Mackerel (No. 1, fat), no heads nor

Holland Herring, best, mixed, keg Anchovies, spiced, finest imported, 14

flavor, small fish French Sardines, extra fine..... French Sardines, boneless, large can.. Macaroni, very finest, 1-ib. pkg..... Spaghetti, very finest, 1-lb. pkg.....

French Peas, extra fine, worth 35c., our regular price 24c., special...... Early June Peas, high standard New-York State Corn, extra fancy.... Maine Corn, strictly extra fancy..... Pineapple, sliced, heavy syrup...... Pineapple, sliced, heavy syrup, extra .. Queen Olives, extra large and perfect fruit, 10-ounce bottle, 15; 2 for

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Newest and most perfect equipment in New-York. Very finest photography-cannot be sur-

passed-at special prices. Baby Pictures --- "Ouick as a Flash."

Beautiful and interesting.

Old Pale Sherry (Imported), at Old Special Sherry, at..... Old Imported Port Wine, guaranteed pure, at

our dwn bottling, at..... Mount Vernon Pure Rye, at Westerveit's Pure Malt Whiskey, the best American Malt Whiskey, suitable for sick people and convales-

Duckehardt's India Pale Ale, doz

Sale of Cigars.

Special for this week only,

hundred 5.50 A full line of Key West goods, all clear, Havana, will also be sold this week at greatly reduced prices. Egyptian Cigarettes, several

We cannot fill mail orders for sausage. I grades, at special prices,

THE COURTS.

THE DEFENDANT CHARGES BLACKMAIL. Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, with a

No. 25 Missouri-ave., Washington, and had seven boarding-houses in this city and Washington. Mrs. Brown declared that she gave \$1.600 to Cohen to make the first payment on a house, and that he pocketed it. She says also that on July 5, 1887, she gave him \$1,500 to retain counsel for her son, Waler, who was then under indictment, and that he ter, who was then under indictment, and that he paid out E0 to the late Peter Mitchell and kept the balance, and that furthermore Cohen broke open a tin box in her house at No. 14! West Twenty-fourth-st, and stole 560 in September, 1888.

Cohen says that he is a lexal agent, but not a tawyer. He denies that he owes the plaintiff anything, and says that her suit is purely blackmail. He says Mrs. Brown never made a demand upon him until he married a woman of wealth. The case will be continued to-day.

Edgar Whitlock spent another day in the witnesschair yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald, in the ontest over the will of Robert L. Darragh, instiuted by the children of his first wife, from whom e obtained an absolute divorce some years ago. Mr. Whitlock was one of the subscribing witnesses to the will. He was examined by Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, the counsel for the widow, who is the principal beneficiary under the will. The purpose now is to show why Mr. Darragh made only cominal bequest to the children of his first wife and left the bulk of his fortune to his second wife Mr. Whitlock testified that, according to statements made to him by Mr. Darragh, the latter ments made to him by Mr. Darragh, the latter lived a miserable existence after he took steps to secure a divorce from his wife, and even sooner. He told Mr. Whitlock that for a good while before the divorce suit was brought his children would have nothing to do with him, although he paid all their expenses. They refused to sit at table with him, or to wait upon him in any manner. As soon as he began the divorce suit they showed their bitterness toward him. The only time the children came to him after that was to get money from him. The trial will be continued to-day.

A question in the injunction suit brought by George W. Smith for an injunction to restrain the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustees, from vot-ing on \$17,000,000 of stock of the Bay State Gas Company, was presented to Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, John H Judge, who appears in support of the motion, asked Justice Beekman for leave to make an amended complaint in the action. In the former complaint Mr. Smith neglected to say that he was a stockholder.

FIRE PATROL ASSESSMENTS SUSTAINED. Justice Beekman, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, has given a decision overruling a demurrer interposed to the complaint in an action brought by the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters against the Metropolitan Lloyds of New-York and Beecher & Co., its chief executive offleers, to recover an assessment of \$338.29 made by the Board of Fire Underwriters for the support of the Fire Patrol for the years 1894-95. The com-plaint was demurred to upon the ground that it

SUING FOR HER WEDDING PRESENTS. Mrs. Sarah H. Howell and her brother, George M.

Church, made an application to Judge Giegerich, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Peas, yesterday to continue a temporary injunction re-straining Mrs. Annie C. Haeger from selling or disposing of about \$15,000 worth of personal property, chiefly her wedding presents. Shortly after her wedding, Mrs. Howell's gifts were placed in Mrs. Haeger's warehouse at No. 30 West Thirty-fourth-st, and Mrs. Haeger says that the Howells agreed to pay ner \$5 a month storage, and that in January, 1805, \$1,093 was due for storage. De-cision was reserved.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE BRIDGE TRUSTEES. The jury in the Supreme Court in the case of Eliza Mojnahan against the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees handed in a sealed verdict yesterday, awarding the plaintiff \$300 damages for her injuries. The suit was for \$15,000. The plaintiff alleged that she had fallen on the steps leading down from this side of the Bridge on August 21, 1892, and that her hip had been dislocated.

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ury, is trying a suit brought by Sarah Brown, a colored woman, who lives at No. 201 West Thirty-fourth-st, against Isaac C. Cohen, to recover \$5,419. Mrs. Brown alleges that in 1887 Cohen represented Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers, an order himself as a lawyer's clerk and a student and transacted business for her, when she was living

HOW MR. DARRAGH'S CHILDREN ACTED.

DISPUTE OVER WASHINGTON PROPERTY. Lemuel H. Arnold, as referee, has filed with the Supreme Court a report in an action involving the title to eighty acres in the city of Washington. Charles A. Spalding, Harvey Durand, George R. Sheldon, A. E. Bateman and Douglass Green, the latter two being the members of the firm of Green & Bateman, having offices in this city and Washington, formed a syndicate in June, 1886, for the purchase of the property. Green & Bateman acted as brokers in the transaction. The title to the property was taken in the name of H. D. Green, and later transferred to Douglass Green, as trus-

and later transferred to Douglass Green, as trus-tree.

The referree finds that Durand and Sheldon con-tributed most of the money that was advanced by the syndicate, and that it was received by Green & Bateman in a fiductary capacity; also, that Sheldon holds the title to the property in trust for himself and Spaiding, subject to a \$0.00 mortgage; that Spaiding owns a five-sevenths interest in the land and Sheldon two-sevenths interest.

NEW QUESTION IN THE GAS STOCK FIGHT.

C. B. Alexander contended that such an amendrent would change the entire aspect of the action, which, originally, was based upon the fact that he was the owner of income bonds. Mr. Alexander remarked that in the amended complaint all the charges against Addicks were omitted. Justice Beekman said that he would take the papers and confer with Justice Patterson.

did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The Justice holds that the statute upon which the cause of action is based is a public one, at least so far as that portion of it upon which the cause of action rests. He, however, gives the Lloyds permission to answer on payment of

JUDGMENT FOR BAUMANN BROTHERS SUS-

brought by Ludwig Raumann against Elizabeth Moseley as administratrix of Joseph B. Adamson, deceased, the judgment of the Supreme Court, Bau-mann Brothers had a ciaim against Adamson for furniture which they sold to him. LEGAL DIFFICULTIES OF A SKIRT DANCER.

Maurice B. Blumenthal has obtained from Justice

for the examination in supplementary proceedings of Nellie Blande, a skirt dancer, one of the Blande Sisters, who is now appearing with the "Aunt Bridget" company at Niblo's Theatre. Her examination is to ascertain if she is not able to pay a judg-ment against her. M. B. Leavitt, the theatrical manager, says the Blande Sisters broke their con-tract with him. COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Albany, March 21.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 190, 193, 195, 196, 197, 198, The court will take a recess from to-morrow until April 8.

COURT CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court -General Term -Recess.
Supreme Court -General Term -Recess.
Supreme Court -Chambers -Before Reckman, J.-Court of the at 10:30 a.m. Motion calendar called at 11 a.m. Supreme Court -Special Term -Part I.-Refore Ingraham, Supreme Court -Special Term -Part 1200, 2935, 2117, 2280, 2102, 2169, 2169, 1052, 2174, 2205, 2215, 2205, 2216, 2169, 2169, 2169, 2174, 2205, 2115, 2205, 2216, 2169, 2169, 2169, 2174, 2205, 2115, 2205, 2216, 2169, 2169, 2169, 2174, 2205, 2115, 2205, 2216, 2169, 2169, 2169, 2174, 2205, 2115, 2205, 2216, 2169, 216

-Causes to be sent from Part I for trial. Case uninshed.
Circuit Court-Part II-Before Patterson. J.-Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Case unlinished.
Circuit Court-Part III-Before Andrews, J.-Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished.
Circuit Court-Part III-Before Lawrence, J.-Short-Causes. Nos. 6152, 6064, 6181, 6061, 4806, 5020, 5033, 5032, 50342, 5038, 5030, Day calendar. Nos. 104, 105, 105, 105, 2053, 5032, 2057, 2354, 2378, 2522, 5238, 2730, 1404, 5209, 1408-y. Case unfinished.
Circuit Court-Part IV-Before O'Brien, J.-Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished.
Superior Court-Equity Term-Before Gildersleeve, J.-Nos. 156, Money vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Co. Cicar. Superior Court-Special Tetm-Before McAdam, J.-Nos. 664, 588, 1058. Clear.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Sedgwick, C. J.—Nos. 1218, 1167, 1214, Clear, Superior Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Freedin n, J. Chase on, No. 833, Brown vs. Cowen, No day calen, 5, Superior Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugico, J. Nis. 994, 1159, Case unfinished. Superior Court—Trial Term—Fart III—Jector Degrees,
Nos. 904, 1150. Case untinished.
Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Arnold, S.—Motton
calendar called at 10:30 a. m. No. 185. estate of Julia
E. Downey at 10:30 a. m. Wills for protate: Leopold
Goldbiart, Alexander Melville, Thomas Skeiding, Michael
J. Paly, Ann De Courcy, at 10:30 a. m. Henry Camerden, Edward W. Crosich at 2 p. m.
Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Fitzgerald, S.—
Case on, No. 998, will of Robert L. Darragh at 10:30 a. m.
Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Glegerich, J.—No.
I. Humpfer vs. Humpfrer, Clear
Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until Monday,
Arrel 1.

April 1.
Common Pleas-Trial Term-Part 1 Before Bockstaver,
J. Short causes: Nos. 2205, 2757, 2718, 2850, 2833, 2854,
2857, 2754, 2573, Case to be summed up.
Common Pleas-Trial Term-Parts 11 and III-Adjourned for the term. City Court-Special Term-Before Newburger, J.-Mo-City Court—Trial Term—Bart 1—Before McCarthy, J.—
Nos. 1809, 1874, 1810, 644, 1414, Clear.
City Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Ehrlich, C. J.—
Nos. 380, 1540, 1528, 1543, 159, 1543, 1544, 1582, Clear.
City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Van Wyck, J.,
Nos. 980, 1536, 1528, 1539, 1544, 1582, Clear.
City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Van Wyck, J.,
Nos. 981, 1334, 1498, 1502, 1508, 219, 220, 1188, 1539,
1500, 3331, 1500, 759, 1589, 1591, 1692, 39, 1101, 208, 1094,
1088, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1096, 1439, 1507, 1084, 790, 761,
City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Fitzalmons, J.—Short causes: Nos. 3780, 2794, 2732, 3730, 3803, 2728,
2803, 2312, Clear.

-Short causes: N REFEREES APPOINTED.

Warren Chemical Manufacturing Co. vs. Lyons-James Nealis. Nealls.
Matter of Schneider-John J. Chapman.
Beett vs. Montank Iron Works-Thomas M. Wyatt.
Matter of Marcher-ave. Henry B. Twombly.
Cohen vs. Fountaine Francis D. Hoyt.

the Rowell J. Victor vs. Wilson-Clifford W. Hartridge. Superior Court By McAdam, J. Mulligan vs. Smyth-Martin J. Earley

Supreme Court. By Russell, J.

PROF. HOPKINS'S LECTURE ON NUREMBERG From the Mclrose Lyceum, One-hundred-andfiftieth-st. and Third-ave., to the quaint old German city of Nuremberg is a considerable journey, but the way did not seem long to the audience who travelled there last evening with Professor Frederick Hopkins, of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. The lecturer had spent the last summer in the picturesque city, and was able, by means of a series of lantern photographs, to bring vividly before his hearers the charm of this home of mediaeval art. He described the days of the city's greatness, the

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that & syndicate of capitalists had purchased a controlling interest in the Penn Cordage Company, of Philadelphia, and purposed increasing its facilities in order that the corporation succeeding it would have the most modern and best equipped plant for the manufacture of rope in the United States. On May 24, according to the report, the Penn Company will go out of existence and the business will be transferred to the new company. "The Cordage Trade Journal" says that contracts for machinery, building materials, supplies, etc., have been made, and it is hoped to have the new plant in operation between April 15 and May 1.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers arriving here yesterday on the White Star steamer Majestic, from Liverpool, were Mr. and Mrs. B. Walworth Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kennedy Borne, A. Reed Byerley, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, John W. Croker, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Greg, Richard A. Kipling, W. Moncrieffe, the Rev. Thomas M. Nabol, Robert P. Porter and Philip Shufeldt. The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, from

An order was signed yesterday by Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers, making the judgment of the Court of Appeals, in the action Colonel William Mayer, Max Julius Sherbey, Bruno Occas Klein and Professor Vogt.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED. George F. Vietor vs. John Wilson-Sol Levy. Superior Court. By McAdam, J. Matter of Charles Casper & Co.-Charles G. F. Wahle

He described the days of the city's greatness, the routes of early commerce which brought trade within its gateways, its early government and the wide and energetic rule of its patrician families. The characteristics of this cradic of German art were fully illustrated and a fitting tribute paid to Albert Durer, who was born, worked and died in Nuremberg. The city's artistic and literary greatness were due to such men as Durer and his contemporaries, Hans Sachs, Peter Vischer and Adam Krafft, the lecturer maintained. Their names are now immortal, he said, for they have shown us the earnest, honest character of mediaeval art, a time "when thought was made happy by labor, and labor made happy by thought."